YORK HERALD, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1862-TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS each in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$7 per assuun.

THE WERKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents pecopy, or \$3 per assuum; the European Edition every Weinselds, at six cents per copy. \$4 per assuum to amp part of Great Britain or \$5 12 to amp part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition of the 1st. 1th and 21st of each manch, at st. ents per copy, or \$2.75 per annum.
THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents pe copy, or \$2 per anum.

"OLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important

reus, solicited from any quarter of the world; 'y used, sell be

fiberally paid for. \$2 OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE

PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACK-

AGES SENT DES taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS remember every days: advertisements inserted in the Wester Health, and in the California and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING acceletions.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Irving Place.-Lusin BROTHERS MIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway .- THE ENGHANTRESS WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, -IRELAND AS IT WAS

WALLACE'S THEATER, No. 844 Broadway.-Bulle's LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-THE MA-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-MAN OF DES

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Com. NOTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., at all hours.—Hor o' MY THUMB—LESSONS FOR LOVERS, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad way. -- WHO STRUCK BILLY PATTERSON. MELODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway. - ROUES CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. - Songe

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway. -- DRAWING AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. - JEALOUS

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowers.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.-NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway. -- BURLESQUE

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

There is no stirring news from Yorktown to-day Everything is progressing well and quietly there. The latest news from Fortress Monroe represents everything quiet there. The Merrimac has made so movement since Sunday.

A despatch from General Beauregard in the Norfolk papers, claiming a great victory for the rebels at Pittsburg on Sunday week, and the capture of eight thousand Union troops, is without the slightest foundation. All reports published by us and received also at the War Department are to the effect that the rebels were completely defeated and driven back to Corinth on the succeeding day, Monday.

Commodore Dupont reports to the Navy Department the capture of two schooners belonging to the rebels, loaded with rice and meal; also of a ship bound to Charleston from Calcutta, with over two thousand bales of gunny cloth, and a British sloop bound from Nassau to Charleston.

The future operations on the Mississippi since the capture of Island No. 10, and the advance of our troops Southward, will be of an important character. We give to-day a map of the vicinity of the island. with the canal cut: by General Pope, the position of batteries, gunboats and transports at the time

The progress of our army in Alabams is most satisfactory. A few days ago we were enabled to announce the occupation of Huntaville by General Mitchell. To-day we can report a most important despatch received at the War Department from Nashville, stating that on Saturday morning two expeditions were started from Huntsville by railroad. One, under Colonel Sill, of the Thirty-third Ohio, went east to Stevenson, the junction of the Chattanoogs with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which point they seized, two thousand of the enemy retreating without firm, a shot. Colonel Sill captured five locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock. The other expedition, under Colonel Turchin, of the Nineteenth Illinois, went west, and arrived at Decatur in time to save the railroad bridge, which was then in flames.

General Mitchell now holds one hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad-thus securing our position at Huntsville and its vicinity.

We publish some highly interesting intelligence from the South in another column, showing the suffering and persecution which the people are undergoing from the despotism of rebellion, and their disposition to return to their loyalty and seek once more the sheltering protection of the government.

By the arrival of the Norwegian at Portland last night we have five days later news from Europe. The question of iron batteries was the allabsorbing topic in England since the intelligence of the feat of the Monitor in Hampton Roads had been received. All the leading journals are urging the necessity of constructing iron ressels. The London Times says it is understood that orders were in the course of transmission to all dock yards to suspend any further operations upon wooden vessels, and Lord Bentinck had given notice in the House of Commons that he would move an amendment to Mr. Osborne's resolution, declaring it inexpedient to proceed with fortifications, to the effect that the government be empowered to apply the money voted for fortifications to the construction of iron sheathed vessels.

The Morning Post also calls attention to the improvements which this country is making in ordnance, the weight of the shot thrown by the Monitor being nearly double that used on board any of the British ships.

The brigs Adelaide and Mary Wright arrived at 1.iverpool on the 2d instant from Charleston, having run the blockade at that port. They had cargoes comprising 1,400 bales of cotton, 200 boxes of tobacco and a quantity of rosin. They reported that a bark and four schooners laden with rosin had run the blockade in company with them, and further, that the sunken stone fleet in Charleston harbor is breaking up and the timbers of the wasters floating about the harbor.

only the statement of the Paris Patrie that the French and Spanish governments intend signing a new treaty for the regulation of joint action in Mexico.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Hale announced his resignation of the chairmanship of the Committee on Naval Affairs. The bill confiscating the property of rebels was taken up, and Mr. Harris, of New York, made a speech in support of it. A resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of providing by law for an exchange of the products of the United States with foreign countries, through our diplomatic and commercial agents, was adopted. After an executive session the

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker announced the following named members as special committee to devise a plan for the gradual emancipation of slaves, namely:—Albert S. White, (rep.) of Indiana; Francis P. Blair, (rep.) of Missouri; George P. Fisher, (opp.) of Delaware; William E. Lehman, (opp.) of Pennsylvania; Cornelius L. L. Leary, (Union) of Maryland; William V. Whaley, (Union) of Virginia; James F. Wilson, (rep.) of Iowa; Samuel L. Casey, (Union) of Kentucky, and Andrew J. Clements, (Union) of Ten. nessee. The Committee on Elections reported resolutions declaring F. F. Lowe, of California, not entitled to a seat; declaring S. E. Daley, the sitting delegate from Nebraska, entitled to his seat; and asking to be discharged from further consideration of the case of Mr. Segar, who claims to represent the First district of Virginia. The resolutions were laid over. The Comm on Foreign Affairs asked to be discharged from further consideration of petitions in favor of the abrogation of the Canadian Reciprocity treaty. A resolution, calling for information respecting the alleged destruction of property in Missouri by United States troops from Kansas, was referred to the Military Committee. The consideration of the bill establishing a uniform bankrupt law was postponed till December next. The Senate resolution transferring the superintendency of the Capitol extension from the War to the Interior Department was adopted. A bill providing for the construction of a ship canal from the Mississipp river to Lake Michigan, for the transportation of war munitions. &c., and also the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, was reported by the Military Committee.

MISCRLLAWROUS NEWS.

By the Norwegian, at Portland, from Liverpool 3d and Londonderry 4th inst., we have files of later

news from Europe.

The brigs Adelaide and Mary Wright, with cargoes of cotton, had arrived at Liverpool from Charleston, having run the blockade on the 3d of March. They report sailing in company with the bark Etewan and four schooners, all laden with

cotton and rosin. The British press and Parliament were busily engaged in discussing the question of iron-clad floating batteries and the heavy ordnance of the Americans. It was understood that orders had

been issued to suspend work on wooden vessels. The Turin correspondent of the London Times predicts that important events will shortly happen

n Italy.

At London, on the 4th inst., consols for money closed at 93%. American securities were dull, but steady at former quotations.

In the Liverpool cotton market the sales of the week amounted to about 37,000 bales, at an improvement of one-eighth of a penny, principally on middling qualities, closing firm at the advance. No material change in breadstuffs or provisions is reported.

Our correspondent in Port au Prince, Hayti, writing on the 19th of March, says:-Business is quite inactive here, which is attributable to the rebellion in America.

In our State Senate yesterday, resolutions were introduced setting forth that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund had issued a circular requiring the payment of the quarterly interest due in June, on the Canal debt, in specie, by the banks having canal deposits, and requiring the Commiss report to the Senate what necessity exists for the payment of the liabilities of the State in coin, with other information respecting the State deposits. The bill to amend the law taking testimony of ritnesses out of the State was passed. The bill for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal locks and the Erie Canal, if the federal government apup and debated. In the Assembly, the bill to amend the Assessment law of the State was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after meeting with opposition in some of its provisions was made the special order for to-day. A minority report on the Congressional Apportionment bill was made.

The Richmond (Kentucky) Messenger, the pub-lication of which has been suspended for some time, in consequence of secession rule, has been resumed, and the editor says it will in future be con ducted upon these principles: To restore the Union, to hang the leading traitors, to pardon the people, and to stand by the constitution.

The people of Weymouth, Nova Scotia, have sent five hundred pairs of socks, of excellent quality, for the use of the Maine troops now at the eat of war.

There are seven thousand sick and wounded soldiers at Nashville, two thousand of whom belong ed to the rebel army.

Generals Mackall and Gantt. Colonels Clark Forty-sixth Tennessee; Sledman, First Alabama; Henderson, Fourth Tennessee; Bryan, Fifty-fifth Tennessee: Smith, Eleventh Arkansas: Cook Twelfth Arkansas, with Colonels Baker and Brown and Major Davidson, all captured by General Pope, were at Cairo on the 11th instant, en routefor Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. The company officers are to be sent to Columbus. Ohio, and the non-commissioned officers and privates—seven thousand in all-will go to Chicago, Springfield

Thirty-one rebel field and staff officers have been emoved from Camp Chase, Ohio, to Fort Warren, nd two hundred to Fort Jehnson, near Sandusky

Ex-Governor Charles S. Morehead, of Kentucky. lately confined in Fort Warren, arrived in Louis

The Booksellers' spring trade sale closed yes terday at noon. There has not been, for several easons, so prosperous a sale as this, irrespective of the prices which the books brought, although the "numbers" were not so large as on many oc casions previous to the war. The catalogue was a few pages smaller than that of the fall sale; but the results have exceeded that occasion by several thousand dollars. Our space is too much occupied to-day to give a more lengthy review of the sale in this issue, although we have it fully prepared for publication.

An adjourned meeting of the confectioners of this city was held last evening at Delmonico's, for the purpose of hearing the report of Messrs. Palmer and Wild, the committee appointed by them to proceed to Washington, to have an interview with the Senate Finance Committee, with a view of protesting against the proposed tax of two cents per pound on manufactured confectioners and getting a per centage placed on the sales in-stead. Mr. Wild reported that he had been received favorably by the Senate Committee, who told him they would inquire into the matter and see what could be done. Senator McDougall had been enlisted in the cause, and promised to do all in his power. Mr. Wild had received a telegraphic despatch from Washington that day, stating that all was right. There are from eight to nine million pounds of confectionery manufactured an-

teen to twenty million pounds of sugar were nanufactured into candies in those cities. This being the case, the confectioners consider a tax of two cents a pound would be exorbitant. The report of the committee was accepted and the meet ing adjourned.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize last

evening, a quorum not being present. The Board of Councilmen were in session las evening, but the proceedings were of a routine nature. The Comptroller sent in a statement rela tive to the condition of the treasury, from which it appeared that the balance to the credit of the city, up to the 12th inst., was \$1,719,901 17. Comptroller Haws submitted a communication, stating that, by resolution of the Common Council, appli cation was made to the Legislature for the passage of an act to reduce taxation in this city, by apply ing the surplus revenues of the sinking fund to the payment of interest on the city debt, and that the act had been passed and approved by the Governor. An ordinance to carry into effect the provisions of this act will be prepared by the Finance Department, and submitted to the Common Coun

cil at an early day.

The trial of John Cole, charged with killing Thomas Morton, by stabbing him with a kuife, was commenced yesterday in the Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barnard. The occurrence took place on Christmas night, at the corner o Greenwich and King streets. It appeared, from the evidence of the presecution, that a souffle took place between the friends of Cole and the companions of the deceased, and while the affray was in progress Morton was stabbed in the side and a severe wound inflicted, which subsequently caused his death. The case will be finished to-

According to the City Inspector's report there were 393 deaths in the city during the past weeka decrease of 62 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 9 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The re-capitulation table gives 4 deaths of alcoholism, 1 of disease of the bones, joints, &c.; 82 of the brain and nerves, 6 of the generative organs, 19 of the heart and blood vessels, 140 of the lungs, throat, Ac.: 5 of old age, 42 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 5 premature births, 45 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs: 23 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 4 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 17 from vio lent causes. There were 270 natives of the United States, 10 of England, 81 of Ireland, 4 of Scotland 17 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign

Wall street was very dull yesterday, and an unple sensation was caused in the afternoon by the receipt of the Norfolk despatch about Beauregard's false report of a victory on Monday. People at large are not likely to "Booty and Beauty" proclamation; but the bears used the despatch with effect, and governments closed % lower. Money is easy at 5 a 5 per cent. Foreign exchange was duit at 112% a 112%; gold, 101% a 101%. The crease of \$1,793,904 in loans.

with an upward tendency in prices. The sales em-braced about 1,800 bales, at 27%c. a 28c. in the forenoon, and at the latter figure in the afternoon. The flour market was heavy and dull, and closed at a decline of 5c. per barrel, while sales were moderate, and chiefly made to the home trade Wheat was quiet, and, in the absence of sales of mo ment, quotations were nominal. Corn was less active, and easier, with moderate sales at 58% o. for West-\$12 75 a \$12 87 14, and prime at \$10 25 a \$10 37 1/4. Lard and beef were firm. Sugars were steady, with sales of 320 hhds. and 100 boxes. Coffee was quiet. Freights exhibited more firmners, with rather more offering.

Yorktown and Norfolk-The Rebellion

From the evacuation of Manassas down to the advance of General McClellan's army upon Yorktown, it was considered a very doubtful question whether the rebel leaders would make another stand for the defence of their "Confederate capital," or would draw off their government, their armies, ordnance and munitions of war from Richmond and Norfolk, and leave Virginia to her fate without further resistance Upon this point, however, all doubts may now be dismissed. General McClellan's march towards Richmond has been arrested at York town by a formidable opposing army, rendered doubly strong by lines of redoubts and intrenchments extending across the peninsula from river to river, and armed with, perhaps five hundred guns, including a large proportion of the heaviest pieces from the great magazine of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

At Yorktown, then, the rebels have resolved upon a desperate struggle for the defence of Richmond. If they are defeated Richmond and Norfolk will doubtless be precipitately abandoned, as Nashville and Columbus were with the fall of Fort Donelson: for, with the capture of Yorktown the way to Richmond will be opened to our army, and Norfolk will be in a position to be easily turned. All these contingencies, and the general despair and demoralization which, throughout the rebellious South, will follow the loss of Richmond, are thoroughly understood by the robel leaders, and hence we may with good reason anticipate the most desperate struggle of the war for the possession of Yorktown, and the most decisive issue in its

In this connection, looking at the extensive and formidable works which were in readiness for the reception of General McClellan on his appearance near Yorktown, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the enemy for many weeks have shrewdly divined, if they have not positively known, the route for Rich mond which would be taken by the main body of our Potomac army. In no other way can we account for these formidable defences thrown up across the York peninsula, and for the immense army discovered behind them on the approach of General McClellan. We think we have here evidence enough to show, first, that the rebel chiefs have not been and are not dependent in any way upon the loyal newspaper press of the country for their information of the plans and movements of our armies; and secondly, that Gen. McClellan, with forces which we expect will be sufficient for the work, is charged with the duty of defeating the rebels in a position where they are better defended and in greater force than in any other position which they have beld since the war began. With their iron-clad sea monster, the Merrimac, and her iron-cased satellites, the rebels not only command the James river on the one side, but they render York river, on the other side of the peninsula, somewhat unsafe to our wooden transports and gunboats. All this results from the continued occupation of Norfolk by the enemy, and without interruption for a

The traitors of Mr. Buchanan's original Cabinet had provided for the surrender to the rebels of the Norfolk Navy Yard, its immense stores of ammunition, its two or three thouand pieces of artillery and the fleet of a dozen vessels of war, including the Merrimac, collected in that harbor last April. The schemes of the conspirators were too well laid to be With regard to the Mexican question we have | nucliy in this city and Brooklyn, and some nine. | Lincoln. The navy yard buildings were fired, as I sylvania must provide for.

were some of the ships, and others were scuttled, including the Merrimac; but the ammunition magazines, and those two or three thousan pieces of artillery, with our hurried abandon ment of Norfolk, fell into the possession of the rebels. We have since recovered a number of those guns at Cape Hatteras, Roanoke Island, Newbern, and away out at Fort Donelson, Columbus and Island No. 10. Had we recaptured Norfolk, as we might easily have done at any time between August and December last, we should have had very few of these rebel defences to overthrow, mounting from fifty to several hundred heavy guns, and no difficulty whatever now in the occupation of Yorktown. Why, then, has Norfolk been permitted so

long to remain in possession of the enemy, when its extemporized defences, open at the top, like those of Cape Hatterns and Port Royal, could have been shelled out by us at any time by an overwhelming bombardment? We cannot answer this question. We turn over the inquiring reader to Mr. Secretary Welles, who can, perhaps, give us as good a reason for his "masterly inactivity" in this matter as for the late escape of the rebel steamer Nashville from Beaufort. In any event, it cannot be denied that our neglect of Norfolk has given birth to that rebel monster, the Merrimac, and that the Merrimac, while she remains intact and affoat, is worth an army of fifty thousand men in the defence of Yorktown, preventing, as she does, any naval diversion on our part in the James river in support of General McClellan.

In conclusion, this siege of Yorktown, under all the circumstances attending it, puts a new phase upon the rebellion. Our general advance is suddenly arrested, and the hottest work of the campaign is face to face before us. Nor is it very encouraging in this aspect of the war to find that General McClellan, with a formidable enemy in front, is still subject to a "fire in the rear" from our malignant and intriguing abolition politicians anxious for his defeat. We must, therefore, be patient, and trust to the skill of McClellan, the bravery of his troops, and a wise co-operation of the administration, to make Yorktown the scene of the crowning victory of the war. A terrible struggle at that point is inevitable; and while the careful preparations of General McClellan are now fully justified by the obstacles before him, they put to rest all those late abolition fabrications, that his plans were so contrived that when he did move from the Potomac he could move forward to Richmond without finding anything on his line of march but Quaker guns and abandoned fortifications.

THE RECENT NAVAL SCHOOLS IN HAMPTON ROADS.—The public are very justly indignant at the conduct of our navy in Hampton Roads on Friday last. The rebel fleet, headed by the Merrimac, came down to Craney Island, and one of the rebel gunboats very coolly cap tured three Union vessels. The Monitor, the Stevens battery, the Octarora and the other Union vessels-of-war took no apparent notice of this proceeding. Not one of the vessels there even moved towards the Merrimac. From all appearance the rebel fleet might have captured every vessel in the Roads without resistance, so long as the Merrimac kept her position off Craney Island.

Among the spectators of this national disgrace were representatives of the French and English navies. They must have formed a very high opinion of our navy from this sample. Excelling the rebel fleet in the number and eficiency of our vessels, we yet waited for an attack, and submitted even to the capture of the unarmed vessels we were there to defend, rather than make the first assault. Was it want of force that caused this remarkable inaction? Look at our ships in Hampton Roads, and, from the Minnesota to the Monitor, we challenge the world to show us finer war vessels. Was it cowardice then? Look at our brave sailors, and remember what they have done for the Union, and their cowardice seems impossible. No; it was red tape which anchored our gallant ships and kept them from attacking the enemy; it was red tape which tied the hands of our brave sailors, and restrained them from victory. The wretched imbecility of the management of the Navy Department has paralyzed the best sailors and the est navy of the world.

Nor does the criminality of the Navy Department end here. It is not only responsible for the continued and threatening appearance of the Merrimac, but also for the very existence of that vessel. Five months ago Norfolk could easily have been taken; and again and again General Wool has asked permission to capture it, but has been refused. During that time the Merrimac has been preparing, and now it takes vast preparations to destroy her and save the Union fleet, when long ago she could have been seized at her dock by the Union forces. More than this, the Navy Department is responsible for all the loss of time and life required now to capture Yorktown and Norfolk, since the intention of the rebels to fortify and defend these places, even at the cost of evacuating Manassas, was anticipated by General Wool, and could have been prevented had the department allowed it.

But space fails us to enumerate half the silly blunders and foolish mistakes of the head of the Navy Department in connection with this Merrimac business. It turns out that the splendid preparations to sink her, of which the department has given us such solemn assurance. consist of an invitation for her to come out and place herself in such a position that a ball from Fortress Monroe will destroy her. Until the rebels accept this invitation of course the Navy Department can do nothing, and the Merrima and her consorts may capture as many school ers as they like, and keep our whole fleet and army at bay. If, in the mean time, the rebels will only send a gunboat or two up the Potomac, and throw a large shell directly into the sleeping apartment of the venerable head of the Navy Department, we will forgive them all the other damage they may do us in a year.

SECRETARY CAMERON NOT GOING TO RUSSIA .-It seems from our Washington despatches this morning that the Russian government has obsected to receive ex-Secretary Cameron as the United States Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg. This objection comes very opportunely before Mr. Cameron has left this country, and be will probably relinquish all idea of travel for the present; leave Bayard Taylor, the Secretary of Legation, to act as Minister ad interim, and secure a seat in the United States Senate while he can. Wilmot ought to get out of his way and leave him a clear track. Why don't Forney help his ancient chief? fully discovered and averted by President | The ex-Secretary whom Russia rejects Penn-

THE CARNOT AND THE NAPOLEON OF THE AMERICAN WAR.-When General Fremont arrived in New York on his way from Washington to the Department of the Mountains, to which he had just been appointed, he was presented with a handsome diamond sword, in commemoration of the brilliant victories he had won in Missouri, and in anticipation of his future achievements in the passes of the Alleghanies and the Cumberland Mountains. The General had a fine time, and was receiving the homage of the abolitionists, and perhaps laying pipe for the campaign of 1864. In the midst of this glorification the man of the mountains re ceived a long despatch from the Secretary of War, urging upon him the necessity of immediately repairing to his post, instead of wasting precious time in New York, as he did last sum mer after leaving Washington for his post in Missouri. Secretary Stanton also hinted in the most delicate manner that he must not repeat the former contract transactions in his new command. Thereupon Fremont took fire, and was about to start for Washington, with his diamond sword upon his thigh, to demand an explanation of so extraordinary a bulletin. He considered the Missouri matters had been settled and cancelled by his new appointment, and he was at a loss to understand the meaning of ripping up old sores again. His discreet friends, however prevailed on him not to go to Washington, as his visit might result in an explosion, and in his being removed from his command as he was before; and as for Secretary Stanton, he wrote so many bulletins-one every day, and sometimes twothat his present missive was of little conse. quence. Fremont yielded to the counsels of his friends, swallowed the leek in silence and proceeded to Wheeling, where he "nurses his

wrath to keep it warm." We hope no evil consequences will result from the feud. Carnot was that celebrated member of the French Directory who, during the wars which grew out of the Revolution, raised armies for the generals on the field, planned the campaigns, provided supplies and 'organized victory." When Napoleon was among the mountains of Italy Carnot wanted to control him, and sent a despatch directing his movements. Napoleon replied that he would not obey; that he would either be a general or nothing, and would prefer to resign if he were not permitted to conduct the campaign after his own ideas. "The Little Corporal" was allowed to have his way. Now, Mr. Secretary Stanton is the American Carnot, and John C. Fremon is the American Napoleon, supposed to be somewhere in the mountains of Virginia. We hope that he will be allowed to carry on the war after his own fashion, and that Mr. Stanton, however able and energetic he may be in his own department, will not trench upon the proper business of the generals in the field, or undertake to carry on the campaign by bulletins and telegraph wires. Our Napoleon might revolt, and the worst consequences might ensue Secretary Stanton ought to be careful. There is a contest for the political position which General Fremont is supposed to hold, and it may prove dangerous to meddle with him. Mr. Cameron was upset by trying to find a soft spot in the abolition faction. Let his successor

THE SERMONS ON SUNDAY ABOUT THE RECENT VICTORY.-We published yesterday a number of sermons preached on Sunday in commemoration of the recent victory at Pittsburg. These discourses were remarkably tame, as if there was some misgiving that the victory was "a drawn battle," and that the only reason the congregations had to thank God was that our arms were not defeated. Even that is some thing to be grateful for, considering the imminent danger. It is worthy of remark that in two bulletins Beauregard claims the victory, and in one "thanks Almighty God" for it Thus both sides offer thanks to Heaven for the victory, and both seem equally well satisfied. though neither has much to boast of. This reminds us of the prayer of Miltiades before Mi rathon, not for aid, but merely for fair play from the gods; and also of the prayer of the Austrian General Count Spork, known as the "Austrian Ajax," who always wrote his name "Spork, Count," instead of "Count Spork," because he said he was a Spork before he was a count. Before the great and decissive battle of St. Gothard, won by the Turks from the Christians, that general prostrated himself bareheaded in front of his men, and prayed aloud:-"Oh, Mighty Generalisimo, who art on high, if Thou wilt not this day help Thy children, the Christians, at least do not help these dogs the Turks, and Thou shalt soon see something that wilt please Thee." Equally to the point is the prayer of the Scottish Highland chief before battle:-"Oh, Lord, you know am a great sinner, and seldom trouble you; if you will assist me now against my enemy I will feel very grateful; but if you have any objection to do so, only let me have fair play and don't help either side, and you will see some of the damndest fighting you ever be-

MRS. GREENHOW AND MRS. MORRIS-NO TASTE

FOR LIFE IN SECESSIA.—It appears that those distinguished and inextinguishable rebels in crinoline, the elegant Mrs. Greenhow and the fascinating Mrs. Morris, after suffering months of imprisonment in Washington, were offered their liberty on either of two conditions: the oath of allegiance to the government, or their retirement to some place within the temporary dominions of Jeff. Davis, and that those two irrepressible feminines flatly refused to accept either proposition. They would not take the oath of allegiance, and yet they preferred imprisonment in Washington, under gag of the Union, to liberty in Secessia. Napoleon Bonaparte, in his day of power, found an enemy in Madame de Stael, and, annoyed by her political intrigues, and finding her otherwise unmanageable, he said, "I will punish her with the extremest punishment she can bear. I will exile her from Paris." Had Mr. Seward applied this Napoleonic idea six months ago to Madame Greenhow, and sent her off to Richmond, with his compliments, he would have made an example in her case which would have relieved him of any further annoyances from the ashionable lady secessionists of Washingtonfor Washington is their Paris, and beyond it they are in exile. As it is, however, we would suggest to Mr. Seward that Mrs. Greenhow and Mrs. Morris may accept their liberation upon the pledge of holding no communications with, and giving no information for the benefit of, the enemy for, say, thirty days. This may be a severe test; but it may succeed in inducing them to abandon their foolish idea of martyrdom for an invisible Southern confederacy. At the end of thirty days they will hardly be able to find the means of any communication

with the rebel government or to guess what has become of it. Try them, Mr. Secretary of State, for thirty days.

COLUMN STORES

SECOND DESPATCH FROM BEAUREGARD CLADWING A VICTORY .- In his first despatch, dated on the night after the battle at Pittsburg was over, Beauregard announced a great victory, and thanked Almighty God for it. We publish in another column a second despatch from him. dated on Tuesday, the 8th, the day after the last battle, claiming a victory even in the second day's fight. He says he has captured from eight to ten thousand prisoners, with thirty-six pieces of cannon; that on finding Grant reinforced by Buell, with superior numbers, he merely retired to Corinth, which he holds and is able to hold. The object of this despatch is to give courage to the Confederates in the great battle about to be fought at Yorktown. There is no doubt that the battle of Sunday resulted in a rebel victory; but there is as little doubt that it was neutralized on Monday by the compelled retreat of Beauregard, admitted by himself. At the end of the first day he held possession of the battle field occupied in the morning by our troops; but at the end of the second day the field was again in possession of the Union troops, and Beauregard in full retreat upon Corinth. How, then, can he claim a viotory on the whole of the two days' fighting? If the first day's battle was a victory for him, for the same reason the second day's battle was a victory for the Union arms. If he felt he was able to fight it out with the whole of our combined forces, why did he not wait to do so, instead of retiring to Corinth?

THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES IN MAY .- AS the moving times of May approach the antislavery folks are evidently making the greatest efforts to get up their anniversary meetings in grand style this year. The purely religious meetings will, from present prospects, be most tame, and the collections taken up will average more old buttons than balf-pence; for very few have any money to give this year, and those who have the money have very little inclination to part with it. But, though religious societies will suffer, abolition societies will prosper. There never was a more favorable time than this for the anti-slavery orators. Our police is so vigilant and efficient, and our people so accustomed to abolition howlings, that there need be no fear of mobs. Garrison Phillips, Cheever and the rest of the fanatics may come here and denounce the constitution. the government and the army ad libitum. Nobody cares for them or will harm them. New York city is getting too intelligent for mobs. We leave such disturbances to country villages like Cincinnati and Burlington. Let us have the anti-slavery speeches, then, and pass around the abolition saucer in the merry month of May.

GREELEY ATTACKING GEN. HALLECK AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—Yesterday Greeley as sailed Gen. Halleck because the rebel forces at Corinth were not bagged; and he makes Secretary Stanton also responsible for the failure of the Western generals to accomplish this great desideratum. It is not very easy, however, to bag so many men upon the plan of the Irish man who brought up six of the enemy prisoners to his commanding officer. "How did you accomplish this feat, Patrick?" asked his astonished superior. "In the simplest manner in the world," said Pat; "I surrounded them." Greeley is always carping at some general; at one time it is McClellan, at another time McDowell, at another Buell, then it is Grant or Halleck. These are all sound Union men. The only general he does not abuse is Fremont, who is a man after his own heart. But why Halleck should be made responsible for what other generals omitted to do. or why the Secretary of War should be held accountable for any shortcomings of Halleck, is more than we can understand. Will Greeley explain?

THE TRUTH OF OUR REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF in the Eastern States to receive any report of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. That report is corroborated by the best accounts we have since seen, and even by Beauregard himself, who, while claiming the advantage on the first day, admits that he was forced to retreat on the second day. About the number of guns taken by the enemy and our loss in men our corres pondent's statement is confirmed. He said we lost thirty-six pieces of cannon, which is the exact number Beauregard claims to have taken. He says our loss in troops was from eighteen to twenty thousand. Now, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who was an evewitness of the battle, and went through the hospitals at its close, states that a loss of ten thousand killed and wounded is a low estimate. Beauregard says he has captured from eight to ten thousand prisoners. Adding these to the killed and wounded, it makes the whole loss exactly from eighteen to twenty thousand. An official report is due to the people, and one ought to be published immediately

THE BANKRUPT LAW .- Now is just the time to pass the Bankrupt law. Spring is reviving ousiness, and many a good business man is anxious to get to work, but cannot because of the delay of Congress. Debtors and creditors alike demand the Bankrupt law. It should be passed immediately. Where is the necessity of postponing this important measure till next December? Now is the time for action.

THE FORTHCOMING OPERA SRASON.—We have great pleat sure in announcing that yesterday Mr. Grau engage principal artists of the Havana troupe, namely:—Signora Basseggio, Signor Tombesi and Signor Ferri. Muzio is to be musical director and conductor. Thus reinferced, the Gran company will be one of the strongest that we have had here for some years past. The season commences in New York on the 21st, and the performances will probeif the latter city can get up a little musical enthusiasn again. Several novelties are promised. Among others,

MR. STRPHEN MASSETT'S "SONG AND CRIT CHAT."-This evening, at the request of many influential citizens of Brooklyn, "Jeemes Pipes" will give his popular enter-tainment at the Athenseum. As Mr. Massett does not assume anything theatrical in his social evening, we doubt not our Brooklyn friends will liberally turn out to patronize him. Among the readings offered is a poem by the late Fitz James O'Brien never before recited in public, which, tegether with song and recitation, offers an evening's entertainment of unusual merit.

Fatal Aceldent at Ball's Dam, near Carbondale.

SCRANTON, April 14, 1862.

Ball's Dam, on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad works, near Carbondale, broke away last night, sweeping off a number of laborers' dwellings, drowning nine persons, filling the adjacent mines, and doing great damage in the vicinity and along the line of the river.

Disaster on the Lake.

The propeller Pocahontas, loaded with eleven thousand bushels of corn and one thousand and eight barrels of four, from Toledo for this port, is ashore near Long Point, Canada. She is full of water. Assistance having been eget to her, vessel and cargo are saved.